Nippon Times

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CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE FROM AIR RAIDS BARED

260,000 Killed and 420,000 Injured; 2,210,000 Houses Burned Or Collapsed

Home Minister Iwao Yamazaki was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor on Thursday, when he submitted a report to the Throne on the general condition of damage done to the Japanese mainland by the enemy air raids since the start of the War of Greater East Asia. His Imperial Majesty was gracious enough to ask various questions and gave benevolent words to the Home Minister ordering him to extend full measures of relief and protection to air raid sufferers. Home Minister Yamazaki respectfully issued a statement after his retirement from the Imperial Palace that he would pledge himself to do his best in observance of the Imperial wishes.

Detailed figures on the total casualties and damage suffered by various cities and other localities in Japan due to enemy air raids since the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia were announced on August 25 by the Air Defense General Headquarters.

The total casualties, the announcement said, numbered some 260,000 killed and some 420,000 injured. The number of houses which totally burned or totally collapsed was approximately 2,210,000, while that of those partially effected was about 90,000. The total air raid sufferers exclusive of the killed and wounded numbered some 9,200,000.

The prefectures which suffered comparatively minor damage were only nine, they being Akita, Yamagata, Ishikawa, Nagano, Shiga, Kyoto, Nara, Shimane and Tottori Prefectures.

Cities exclusive of Okinawa and Karafuto, which received comparatively serious damage, numbered 81 including Tokyo. In these cities some 30 per cent of the houses were either burned or damaged seriously on the average. The prefectures in which the prefectural or metropolitan offices were burned numbered the following 13 prefectures: Tokyo, Hyogo, Okayama, Kagoshima, Kumamoto, Tokushima, Kochi, Kagawa, Oita, Fukui, Aomori, Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Cities in which the prefectural offices were situated and which did not receive heavy damage numbered only 16 cities. These were Sapporo, Morioka, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima, Urawa, Niigata, Kanazawa, Nagano, Otsu, Kyoto, Nara, Tottori, Shimane, Yamaguchi and Miyazaki.

The following 44 large and medium cities received most serious damage with more than half either burned or seriously damaged: Aomori, Mito, Hitachi, Utsunomiya, Maebashi, Tokyo, Hachioji, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Hiratsuka, Nagaoka, Toyama, Fukui, Tsuruga, Kofu, Gifu, Shizuoka, Hamamatsu, Numazu, Shimizu, Nagoya, Toyohashi, Okazaki, Tsu, Yokkaichi, Ujiyamada, Kuwana, Osaka, Kobe, Himeji, Amagasaki, Akashi, Nishinomiya, Wakayama, Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuyama, Tokushima, Kochi, Takamatsu, Matsuyama, Nagasaki, Kumamoto and Kagoshima.

Death Toll Rising

The number of casualties sustained by the residents of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the atomic bomb attacks is increasing daily with the successive deaths of those who were wounded in the raids, thus revealing the terrific destructive nature of the new weapon.

The new-type bomb destroys anything within a radius of 15 kilometers. In Hiroshima the bomb exploded over the central sector of the city during rush hour, causing more than 60,000 deaths. Those who suffered burns have been succumbing successively, thus increasing the number of fatalities. More than 100,000 were wounded and over 200,000 rendered homeless. Particularly the women suffering from burns look so miserable and pitiful that one cannot bear to look at them. As to damage on buildings, 19 national school buildings, 14 boys' middle schools and many hospitals and temples were completely demolished or burned down.

In Nagasaki, the atomic bomb exploded over the Urakami Factory north of the station, causing heavy casualties among the workers there. Almost the entire city was wrecked, with the windows and roofs of those houses which were outside the bomb blast area blown to bits. Up to the present it has become certain that more than 10,000 were killed, over 20,000 wounded and more than 90,000 rendered homeless. Casualties are expected to increase on further investigations.

Netaji Passes Away After Plane Crash On His Way to Tokyo

Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, while en route for Tokyo, leaving Shonan on August 16 by air to conduct negotiations with the Japanese Government, was seriously hurt when the plane in which he was traveling developed engine trouble and crashed in the outskirts of Taiwan Airfield at 2 p.m. August 18. He was immediately removed to a hospital but succumbed to the injury while under medical treatment. An Indian senior-adjutant, accompanying the Netaji, was also seriously hurt while Lieutenant General Shidei was instantly killed and four other officers sustained serious and minor injuries, it was announced by the Board of Information at 2 p.m. Thursday.

NIPPON SEIJIKAI DECIDES ON EARLY DISSOLUTION

Will, However, Submit Views To Government on Urgent Postwar Problems

Holding an urgent meeting of its managers on August 20 at the House of Representatives, the Dai Nippon Seijikai decided on early dissolution to cope with the present situation of the Empire.

At the same time, however, in view of the seriousness of the situation confronting the nation, and particularly the numerous important problems relative to the daily life of the people, the leaders of the party agreed upon the necessity of submitting its opinions to the Government on those problems, in order to promote real unity among the military, officials and the general public for the enforcement of requisite measures. Various meetings will, therefore, be held to discuss and make plans for various postwar measures and their execution, the first of such meeting being held Tuesday afternoon.

New Political Parties Seen

With the end of the war and the resignation of its President, General Jiro Minami, the Dai Nippon Seijikai, has decided to disband. Accordingly, the Association's managers have been entrusted with decision on the time of disbanding.

The dawn of the freedom of politics is expected to give rise to several political parties. So far five distinct bodies are considered likely to develop into full-fledged political parties. They are:

(1) A body composed of members of the Nippon Seijikai;

(2) A body composed of men heretofore considered Liberals;

(3) A body of men with Social-Democratic and State Socialist leanings;

(4) A body of men opposed to the Nippon Seijikai;

(5) A body of young men formerly belonging to the now defunct Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps.

Welcoming War Heroes

The Dai Nippon Seijikai, as a result of an executive meeting on August 21, drew up a resolution to welcome back the officers and men of the Imperial Army and Navy who through the proclamation of the Imperial Rescript will return home. The resolution was made known to all branches throughout the country to be carried out by giving guidance to the people.

The resolution read as follows: "With the termination of the war, you soldiers and sailors who have suffered hardships and privation will be discharged and sent home. We appreciate fully your feelings who in unquestioning compliance with the Imperial Rescript are returning home after having endured what was unendurable. To these returning soldiers and sailors we are resolved that every kindness and warmth of heart be shown in thanks for their labors, taking care that no cause be given for them to feel sadness. We earnestly request that the resolution be carried out by every member of the Dai Nippon Seijikai and that guidance be given for the same to the nation."

Aiding Wounded Soldiers

The Army has decided to set up a corporation to extend relief to wounded soldiers and give vocational guidance to retired officers. To speed up the installation of the corporation, a special committee has been set up within the Personnel Bureau of the War Ministry.

GEN. SHIMOMURA CHOSEN TO FILL WAR PORTFOLIO

Prime Minister Relieved of Concurrent Post—Held Many High Army Positions

General Sadamu Shimomura, holder of the Junior Grade of the Third Court Rank and the First Class Order of Merit, was installed as War Minister in a ceremony held in the Imperial Palace at 5 p.m. on August 23 investing him with that portfolio, it was announced by the Board of Information the same day.

With the appointment of the full-time War Minister, Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, was relieved of his concurrent post.

The new War Minister was in the same class as Prime Minister Prince Higashikuni in the Military Academy. Succeeding General Yasuji Okamura, General Shimomura was appointed Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in North China last November. In May this year, he was promoted to the rank of full general with Lieutenant General Teiichi Yoshimura and Hyotaro Kimura. The late General Mitsuru Ushijima, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in the Okinawa Area, also was one of his classmates.

Selection Seen Fitting

The portfolio of War at the present moment is very important and he who occupies it must be a man of keen insight and high character and, in this sense, the appointment of General Shimomura is generally regarded as most fitting.

After graduating from the Military Staff College, he was sent to the French Military Staff College in Paris for study in 1919. He was appointed instructor of the Military Staff College, Tokyo, on his return home and in 1927 was again sent to Paris, where he was given a position as a member of the World War Treaty Executive Committee under Marshal Foch. In 1931 he was appointed a member of the suite of the Japanese Delegation to the Disarmament Conference. Later, General Shimomura was made Principal of the Military Staff College, Department Chief of the Army General Staff, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces at Shanghai, and other key posts, including the Commander of the Western Army District.

HOLDS MEETING IN NANKING

Special Administrative Organ to Finish Work by End of Month

The Nanking Special Administrative Commission, set up to maintain administrative order after the dissolution of the National Government, held a meeting on August 20 under the chairmanship of the president of the commission, Chen Kung-po, at which the following decisions were reached, according to a Domei dispatch from Nanking on August 22.

1. The Nanking Special Administrative Commission will complete all its business by the end of the present month.
2. The Committee for Public Peace will continue to function.
3. National income will continue to be received into the national treasury.

Discussions as to measures to be taken with the dissolution of various organs and staff were also made.

M.P. Quits Post

Chuko Ikezaki, member of the House of Representatives from the Osaka third electoral constituency, on August 19 tendered his resignation to Speaker Toshio Shimada, feeling himself very much responsible as a Diet member for having caused the Imperial Rescript to be issued. He is the only Diet member who has resigned in connection with the termination of war.

Night Entertainment To Resume Business Commencing Aug. 22

Acting in accordance with the Imperial wish to brighten the national life, moving picture shows, theaters and other amusement organs throughout the country which were voluntarily closed down at the beginning of the war have been given permission to reopen from August 22 as a result of arrangements completed between the Board of Information and theater and other owners of places of amusement. Restrictions on the hours of performance have also been lifted. Accordingly night entertainment is also allowed.

CALL EXTRA DIET SESSION

Government to Petition Throne—Will Meet From Sept. 1 to 3

To cope with the existing transitional period unprecedented in the history of the Empire incidental to the conclusion of armistice, the Government, at the extraordinary Cabinet meeting held on August 23, decided to petition His Majesty the Emperor for convoking an extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet with a view to soliciting the collaboration of the people through the Diet session in the big undertaking for the reconstruction of the fortunes of the Empire.

The extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet will be convoqed on September 1 and will last till September 3. No bills will be introduced to the coming Diet session by the Government.

The Government, during the Diet session, is expected to urge the rise and cooperation of the people in the big undertaking for the recovery of the fortunes of the Empire. At the time the Government is expected to clarify the actual circumstances that led inevitably to the conclusion of armistice and acquaint the people thoroughly with the truth of the existing situation.

I.H.Q. ERROR CORRECTED

H.I.H. General Prince Yasuhiko Asaka Being Dispatched to China

The Imperial Headquarters at 5:30 p.m. on August 23 issued the following communique:

"In the communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. on August 22, it was announced that His Imperial Highness Lieutenant-Colonel Prince Takahiko Asaka will be dispatched to China. The Imperial Headquarters respectfully corrects the information and reports that His Imperial Highness General Prince Yasuhiko Asaka be dispatched there."

His Imperial Highness General Prince Yasuhiko Asaka is father of His Imperial Highness Lieutenant-Colonel Takahiko Asaka.

U.S. BEGINNING TO FEEL UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS

Survey Discloses 1,279,000 Workers Lost Jobs Since End of Pacific War

The full impact of the end of the war in the Pacific hit more and more of the home front's war workers with the number of the temporarily unemployed mounting by thousands almost hourly throughout the nation, it is disclosed in a Washington report reaching Lisbon on August 23. The report said that the federal and state agencies set up to provide unemployment compensation did considerable business.

A UP survey of the major war production centers showed, the report said, that at least 1,279,000 workers had lost their jobs through the war contract cancellations since Japan's surrender.

The Middle West was hardest hit by unemployment. More than 560,000 persons were out of jobs in Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland. Contract cancellations in the southwestern states left 71,000 jobless. All over the country it was the same story—cutback, layoff, unemployment compensation pending redeployment in peacetime industry.

In Washington, the Senate Banking Committee acting on President Truman's reconversion program scheduled hearings beginning August 21 on the full employment bill measure designed to provide peacetime jobs for all.

RETIRING ALLOWANCES SET

3-Month Fixed Deposit System Created to Avoid Inflation

In view of the danger of aggravating inflation by paying large retiring allowances to workers hitherto engaged in the munitions industries, the Finance Ministry, after consultation with the Munitions and Welfare Ministries, has decided to allow such payments in the form of three-month fixed deposits. The new arrangement went into effect on August 20.

The decision reached by the Finance Ministry regarding the payment of retiring allowances provides that in cases where cash is necessray, the maximum amount, which equals three months' pay, is to be paid in cash and that the livelihood of the person during the period of unemployment is to be assured.

Chou Fo-Hai Gets Post

Mayor Chou Fo-hai of Shanghai was appointed by Chiang Kai-shek as the Commander of the Shanghai Operation Forces on August 12, and given full authority and responsibility for maintaining peace and order in the entire Shanghai and Hangchow area, according to a Shanghai report to Domei. The post of Vice-Commander was given to Lo Chun-chiang, Chief Secretary of the Shanghai Municipality, it is also reported.

Bevin Hits Undemocracy

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin condemned the Governments of Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania as "undemocratic" and the denunciation of Bulgaria was phrased in words almost identical with those used on August 18 by U.S. Secretary of State James Byrnes, according to a Domei report from Stockholm quoting a London message.

IRAQ PREMIER CRITICIZES TRUMAN'S AID TO JEWS

Avers Palestine Is Arab State And Opposes U.S. Interfering in Issue

President Truman in a recent statement expressed his view supporting the plan for establishing a place of peaceful living for Jews in Palestine. In this connection, Hamdi Ali Pachachi, Prime Minister of Iraq, made the following declaration on August 19, a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 20 reported, quoting an Alexandria report:

"In order to discuss this problem the Arab League Council will convoke a conference as quickly as possible. Palestine is an Arab State. It shall remain as the Arab State forever whatever Zionist movements may be conducted. The question of Palestine ought to be settled in the Middle East and neither the United States nor any other country has the right to interfere with it."

The Secretary-General of the Arab League, in an interview with reporters, said:

"The statement issued by President Truman made no direct reference whatever to the proposal for establishing a zone for Jews in Palestine, but it stated that the immigration of Jews into Palestine should be undertaken under complete understanding between the United States, Britain and the Arab countries. However, there is no room left in Palestine for taking in any more immigrants. Such being the situation it is of no use to make any attempt to open a way for Jewish immigrants in Palestine."

Jews Meet in London

A world conference of Jews was opened in London on August 20. At the conference which will last four days the following problems are scheduled to be discussed a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 20 reported, quoting a London dispatch:

1. Relief for Jews in Europe.
2. Problem of reparations.
3. Punishment of war criminals.
4. Participation in a peace conference by Jewish representatives.

Rabbi Stephen Wise of New York City, chairman of the conference, addressing the conference declared that 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 Jews had been killed by the Germans in Europe.

Ex-Chinese War Head Dead

Hsiao Shu-i, former War Minister of the National Government of China, died at 8:10 a.m. on August 19 at the age of 54. He was a graduate of the Chinese Military Academy and the Military Academy of Japan. He joined the peace movement of the late President Wang Ching-wei after the transfer of the capital to Nanking. Later he occupied such important posts in the Nanking Government as the Vice-Chief of the Military Training Section, the Military Affairs Committee, and was the Director of the Military Training Section. In 1944, he became the War Minister.

Ex-Cabinet Advisers Resign

Nine advisers to the Suzuki Cabinet tendered their resignations with the Cabinet resignation on August 20. They are Yoshiaki Hatta, General Minobu Ono, Yoshisuke Aikawa, Setsuzo Sawada, Vice-Admiral Saburo Yasumi, Viscount Takamasa Hachijo, Ryozo Asano, Masaji Inouye, and Aiichiro Fujiyama.

U.S. SHELLS SAID USED BY CHIANG AGAINST REDS

Wedemeyer Issues Memorandum Following Examination By American Officers

American shells were used by the Chungking forces in their clashes with the Communists recently, declared a memorandum issued on August 23 by General Albert Wedemeyer, Commander of the American forces in China, India and Burma, according to a Chungking report received in Lisbon.

Addressed to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the memorandum stated that examination by American officers revealed that the shells used were purchased from America and Britain but that the shells had been reloaded in Chinese arsenals. This was proven by shell fragments found on the spot by the American officers.

Taiyuan Is Entered

Chungking military authorities announced on August 22 that the Chungking troops entered Taiyuan, capital of Shansi Province, thus revealing the success of the Chungking forces in their clash with the Yunan troops, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 22 relaying a Chungking report. For the last few days the two contending forces had been fighting for the control of Taiyuan, it is further revealed.

GERMAN PEOPLE TASTE BITTERNESS OF DEFEAT

Food, Fuel, Dwelling Shortages Serious; Infectious Diseases Rampant

Germany is now tasting the bitterness of her defeat is war, according to the Asahi. The shortages of food, fuel, clothing and dwellings are assuming serious proportions. In the face of this serious food situation in Germany, the British Military Administration authorities state that Germany will be supplied with only those of the world's foodstuff supplies which are surplus.

The shortage of coal is felt most acutely. To meet the situation, it is planned to send back to coal mines in Germany some 6,000 Germans who are being held in the United States.

Dysentery, typhoid fever, and other infectious diseases are prevalent, and crimes are on the increase. Troops have recently been sent to the northern part of Prague, where incendiary incidents have occurred frequently.

Black market dealings are prevalent. The police force has been strengthened as a result of a recent joint conference of the gendarmerie headquarters of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union for the suppression of black market dealings. However, such illegal dealings between the troops and citizens are increasing in number.

The Allied forces in Germany are concentrating their efforts on the obliteration of Nazism. Beginning with the arrest of 75,000 members of the Nazi Party, the basic policy for dealing with the political, economic and military affairs, as well as the educational policy, for the Germans, are all directed to this end.

Syrian Premier Quits

Syrian Premier Phares Khoury handed the resignation of his Cabinet to President Shukry Kawatly on August 21 and was asked to carry on until a new Government is formed, a Domei report from Lisbon said quoting a Beirut report.

Mail Censorship Lifted

The immediate suspension of the censorship of mails was ordered on August 20 by the Communications Board to all post offices throughout the country. The censorship of mails was started in October 1941, according to the Special Mail Control Law.

New Matsue Mayor Set

Hide Kumano, former Governor of Gumma, has been recommended by the Matsue Municipal Assembly as the new Mayor of Matsue.

Resuming Radio Programs

The Japan Broadcasting Corporation will shortly resume its entertainment programs suspended since August 15.

Statement by Laurel Announces Dissolution Of Philippine Republic

President Jose P. Laurel of the Republic of the Philip[illegible] on August 17, following [illegible]ference with Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas at Nara, issued a statement announcing the dissolution of the Republic of the Philippines. His statement follows:

"In view of the reoccupation of the Philippines by the United States and the reestablishment therein of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the acceptance by Japan of the terms of the Potsdam Declaration of July 26, 1945, and the consequent termination of the war, the Republic of the Philippines has ceased to exist.

August 17, 1945.

JOSE P. LAUREL
President of the Republic of the Philippines"

SOONG CHANGES PLANS; SET TO FLY TO LONDON

Hongkong Question Will Be Main Topic of Discussion With British Authorities

Dr. T. V. Soong President of the Executive Yuan of China will change his scheduled return to Chungking and instead will fly to London next week, according to a Chungking dispatch received in Lisbon. Reports say that the subject of Hongkong will be foremost among the topics of discussions he will have with the British Government.

U.S. Secretary of State, James Byrnes, announced in the meanwhile that the subject of Hongkong will be discussed at the coming talks of the Big Five Foreign Ministers in London. Mr. Brynes refused to comment on the United States' attitude. But a statement made by British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin in the House of Commons revealed that Britain intends to resume occupation of Hongkong.

Attlee Makes Statement

In the House of Commons, Prime Minister Clement Attlee has made a statement about Hongkong, according to a London dispatch relayed from Stockholm. He declared, "arrangements are being made for the Japanese surrender in Hongkong to be accepted by a British Force commander." There were cheers when Attlee said, plans for reestablishing British administration in the colony are fully prepared.

Earlier in the day, there was a report from Chungking that the Japanese surrender in Hongkong would be received by Chinese generals.

WANT TO STAY IN JAPAN

U.S., British Internees Voice Appreciation for Kind Treatment

The 34 American and British women and two boys who were set free on Monday from the detention camp in this country where they had remained for the last three years and eight months, all expressed their appreciation for the kind and considerate treatment accorded to them, and the 29 of them said that they wanted to stay on in Japan.

The 34 American and British women who were detained under the supervision of the Metropolitan Police Board, are nuns. Only two of them and two boys expressed their desire to return home for a visit saying that they had no intention of staying in their homeland for good. They added that they wanted to come back to Japan in the near future. Only three of them did not say anything about their future plans.

They are all in good health and unanimously declared that they would be too willing to offer their services whenever needed after the landing of the Allied forces.

Sendai Building Houses

One thousand simple houses will be constructed in Sendai City through the Miyagi Prefecture War Relief Administration Committee working in conjunction with the Sendai branch of the Housing Corporation. After due consideration of the proposed sites, an area of 180,000 tsubo in the heart of the city has been selected for the construction of seven tsubo dwellings using returned lumber from demolished buildings. Priority in renting the houses will be given to raid victims who have given manual services in making these dwellings.

SURRENDER DOCUMENTS WILL BE SIGNED AUG. 31

May Probably Take Place Aboard U.S.S. Missouri—Allied Signatories Named

General Douglas MacArthur declared on August 22 that the surrender documents would be signed in the Tokyo zone on August 31 and that it would probably take place on board the American battleship, Missouri, a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 23 reported, quoting a Manila cable.

Surrender Signatories

General MacArthur's Headquarters in Manila on August 23 announced the names of those who will sign the Japanese surrender document for the Allies, according to a Manila report reaching Lisbon.

They will be: United States—Admiral Chester Nimitz; United Kingdom—Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser; Australia—General Sir Thomas Blamey; Netherland East Indies—Lieutenant General L. H. Van Oyen; Russia—Lieutenant General Kuzma Nikloaevich Derevoyanko; China—General Hsu Yung-chang; France—General Jacques Le Clerc. Canada's and New Zealand's signers remain to be designated.

Transport Planes Ready

A fleet of C-54 transport planes to be used in the occupation of Japan are concentrated at Okinawa, according to a dispatch from Okinawa as relayed by Domei from Lisbon on Thursday.

In Mille Lagoon Area

Nimitz Headquarters officially announced on August 22 that regarding the surrender of the Japanese Forces in the Mille Lagoon area in the Marshall group, negotiations took place between the Japanese Commander in that area and the American commander in the Magra Lagoon area who acted on behalf of the commander of the American Forces in the Mille area, aboard an American escort destroyer in Mille Lagoon at noon on August 22, it is reported by a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 22 quoting reports from Guam.

Karafuto Fighting Ends

Hostilities on the Karafuto front ceased at noon on August 20, according to a Domei dispatch from Stockholm dated August 21 quoting a Moscow report.

Chungking Forces in F.I.C.

The Chungking forces marched into the northern sector of French Indo-China on the night of August 20 and occupied Cao-Bang, 100 miles north of Hanoi, reports a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 21, quoting a Chungking report. At present they are further advancing toward Hanoi.

To End P.I. Administration

MacArthur's Headquarters announced on August 22 that the Headquarters will cease participating in the administration of the Philippines as from September 1, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 22, relaying a Manila report. The Philippines are now completely under the jurisdiction of the Republic of the Philippine Commonwealth and all government organs, administrative and legislative are showing vigorous activities.

Osaka Mayor Resigns

Mayor Toji Sakama of Osaka tendered his resignation formally on August 15. His post is expected to be filled by first Deputy Mayor Koji Nakai.

People Are Instructed On Parachute Supplies For Foreign Internees

Attention of the people has been called by the Peace Section of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry to the fact that after 6 a.m. August 25, supplies for foreign internees will be dropped by parachute by Allied planes in the neighborhood of 18 foreigners' internment camps throughout the country. The articles are to be supplied to the interned people by order of General Douglas MacArthur. The supplies are to be handed over to the interned people on the responsibility of the Japanese authorities. It is requested by the Peace Section that those who find the supplies, attached to a parachute, will turn them over to the nearest police station or a foreigners' internment camp.

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The Road to Construction

According to a recent foreign report, the Vatican paper Osservatore Romano, commenting on the use of the atomic bomb, pointed out that the "great Italian artist and inventor Leonardo da Vinci destroyed his plans for a submarine because he feared man would apply it to ruin civilization." Da Vinci's research in this field is listed in Folio 22 of a study concerning water entitled, "Libro Della Natura, Peso E Moto Delle Acque," in notes now in the possession of the family of Lord Leicester of Britain. In this work, Da Vinci studies the various ways in which fish and animals swim, and then taking up the manner in which human beings swim, finally shifts to the problem of traveling under water. Da Vinci explains that he did not make the study public because of his fear of the evil proclivities of man.

Da Vinci indeed was an outstanding example of the modern civilized man. It is not only in regard to his sense of moral responsibility but also in his attitude toward education that his ideal might well be taken to heart by the people of today. For he symbolized the true spirit of science. He had the ability to view things directly, to apply his great powers of observation and imagination, to advance study by experiment and to reach a correct conclusion. In his abilities and method he was the pioneer of modern science. He held fast to the rule that there was no certainty in any study to which mathematics could not be applied or which was not compatible with mathematics. He was convinced that any study which was not capable of mathematical proof was not qualified to be considered a true study. His method was scientific, based on mathematical proof.

The greatest among the many great lessons which the Japanese should learn from the recent war is the importance of the scientific method in every field of endeavor. In his last broadcast, former Prime Minister Kantaro Suzuki stressed the need in the construction of a new Japan for the advancement of scientific technique, the lack of which "was our greatest shortcoming in the war." The Japanese people realize this fact deeply. It has been brought home not merely with regard to the atomic bomb which decided the fate of the war. The fact that so many of our wartime measures degenerated into mere matters of form, that defects cropped up in the concrete application of our plans to actual condition, necessitating change upon change until finally a breakdown resulted, is merely a single example. It showed clearly a lack of scientific consideration and mathematical foundation in our national education. The importance of thinking upon a mathematical basis must therefore be stressed in the future through the whole of our national life. This must be stressed particularly in education so that the evil of haphazard thinking may be eliminated.

The stress placed by the new Education Minister, Tamon Maeda, upon the need not only for scientific education but for raising the power of thinking of all the Japanese people shows that he understands the new mission of education. Japan's students, therefore, must crary the hopes of new Japan by preparing to bear the burden of the work of national reconstruction, by being diligent and straightforward, by not being moved lightly to emotion, and by developing the power to think calmly and clearly. They must embody the scientific method based on mathematical proof and thus rectify the outstanding defect of the Japanese so as to become the true motive power of the new Japan.

It has been the common trait of the Japanese to fly off from the world of reality to enter the world of fantasy. Not being rigidly restricted to prosaic reality may in some respects be an asset, but the lack of the ability to think calmly was an outstanding weakness. The scientific spirit must be fostered. A prerequisite to scientific thinking is freedom of thought which allows the unprejudiced consideration of all points of view. It cannot be denied that in recent years various factors had restricted the intellectual phase of the nation's life and had obstructed the freedom of ideological expression. Freedom of thought and freedom of expression are conditions which must exist for scientific and cultural advancement. They are absolutely necessary for the advancement of scientific research.

The new Prime Minister, H.I.H. Prince Higashikuni, in his first broadcast to the people on August 17, declared, "Although the Empire has territorially become smaller than before, I intend to build up a culture which would in quality not be behind the progress of the world, by intensifying the nation's entire knowledge and ability. For the attainment of this aim, it is necessary that there arise from the people an active and vigorous spirit of construction. Much, therefore, is expected particularly of active and just public opinion. Thus I wish to urge the development of constructive opinions and recognize the freedom of sound organizations." Thus has the Prime Minister injected a hopeful spirit into the launching of the construction of a new Japan.

The policy for construction has been laid down and the process has already been started. The Japanese people must push through the period of trial before them toward the bright beacon of future enlightenment, treading the new road of scientific open-mindedness and straight thinking with the resolute will to attain national recovery.

DEFENSE ORDER RESCINDED

Anti-Air Raid Bodies Disband; Yamazaki Lauds Workers

Three years and nine months after the Air Defense Order was issued on December 8, 1941, the General Air Defense Headquarters of the Home Ministry rescinded the order as of noon Wednesday.

Accordingly, all civilian defense bodies will return to normal and air raid wardens and other vital defense workers will wind up their duties. At the same time together with light control, sound control and limitations placed on certain areas of transportation relative to sound control will be simultaneously lifted.

In this connection, Chief Yamazaki of the General Air Defense Headquarters, expressing his thanks to the air defense workers, stated as follows: "The Air Defense Order has been rescinded. In thinking back, it is three years and nine months since the order was promulgated. During this time the people in all walks of life have served with their best efforts. I have no words to express my gratitude particularly to those engaged in anti-air raid-defense activitives for their brave fighting by night and day.

"In spite of the efforts of defense workers in various parts, many cities were burnt down with consequent loss of life and property while also causing many to become victimized by raids. To these people the government is prepared to do everything possible. On the occasion of the rescinding of all anti-raid measures, I should like to express my thanks and sympathy to them."

U.S. Carrier Damaged

The U.S. Navy Department disclosed on August 21 that the aircraft carrier Hancock was damaged by a Japanese bomb and plane on April 7 causing 140 casualties including 29 killed, 76 wounded and 35 missing, according to a Domei report from Lisbon.

India Continues Censorship

The Indian Government has announced that press censorship would have to be maintained for security reasons until such time as the Japanese military forces have carried out the terms of surrender laid down by the Allies, according to a New Delhi report of August 21 received in Stockholm.

STRICT DISCIPLINE ASKED OF OCCUPATION FORCES

American Missionary Wants U.S. Troops' Behavior to Be Step for Peace

The Right Reverend P. J. Byrne, of the Maryknoll Convent, Koyama, Hatsunecho, Kamigyo-ku, Kyoto, one of the few American nationals who has lived in Japan through the war, on August 18 told the Asahi at his home in Kyoto at a secluded place on the west side of Mount Hie, that the time had come for him to work for Japan, for America his home country, and for the human race in general.

The Right Reverend Byrne is 59 years old. He was highly esteemed by the American people while he was deputy head of the Maryknoll Convent in America. He has resided in Kyoto for 11 years and regards that city as his second home town. His life during the three years and eight months of the war was devoted to prayers to God. It was on the day when the Imperial Rescript was issued terminating the War of Greater East Asia that he made his resolution to give himself to Japan, America and the human race in general.

The Right Reverend remarked to the Asahi as follows:

"The war is over. There is nothing I should like to say today about it. What can I say to the Japanese people? I feel hot tears coming into my eyes whenever I call to mind the past 10-odd years during which I have lived with the Japanese as though we were brothers. I can imagine the state of mind in which the Japanese are today on the eve of having enemy troops in their midst. I quite understand the fact that those Japanese who have lost their fathers or children in the war or have had their houses burned by the enemy are reluctant to see with their own eyes even the forms of enemy soldiers.

"People of Japan! The war is already over. As an American I have the right to speak about the American occupying force. I am positive that the men of this force will make a point of observing strict discipline and of behaving with all propriety. They are not coming pell-mell headed by tanks or armored cars. They are coming in peace while the entire world is watching. Should a single untoward incident occur in connection with the occupation, the Allied countries would receive a blot on a page of history at the end of the present war.

"It is my conviction that, bearing the foregoing in mind, the Allied troops will behave in Japan in quite orderly fashion.

Appeals to U.S. Soldiers

"Thinking things in this way, I am at ease. But I am pained to see the Japanese grieved and getting restive.

"O soldiers heading for Japan, please come with feeling hearts, with the idea of befriending the Japanese. You are the victors and you would find it difficult not to leap and dance with joy. Please do give the least thought to the Japanese who are in agony. Please be straightforward enough and kindly enough to behave in a manner befitting the representatives of a great nation. The Japanese people who have to greet you would be pained to see you do some of the things you might do in a spirit of joke. But there is no need for you to be stiff at all times. When you have stayed for two or three months and when you begin to be understood by the Japanese, there will develop friendship between you and the Japanese. Then the awe-inspiring army of occupation will be a step taken toward a new peace.

"O Japanese fathers, mothers, and young women, I think that you have reason for worrying, but I say to you that for the reasons which I have stated your fears are unfounded.

"Anyway we are under the duty to do all we can to prevent any possible trouble involving the Japanese and the army of occupation.

"General MacArthur has been named the commander-in-chief of the Allied Army of Occupation. I feel I am bound to see him above all others and to tell him about the fears of the Japanese people. I will tell him about the kind treatment which I have received from the Japanese behind the guns during the past three years and eight months. I will try to get him to be very particular about the conduct of the forces of the four occupying Powers during their stay in this country. I am sure that what I have said will come true."

Australia Invites MacArthur

General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, will be invited to Australia when his present duties end to receive the thanks of the Australian people and Government, Prime Minister Joseph B. Chifley announced on August 21, according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Canberra dispatch.

NEW TYPE BREAD MADE

Presented to Imperial Family; Popularization Decided

Tadahiko Okada former Welfare Minister, presented to the Imperial Family on August 17 a new kind of nutritious bread.

The Welfare Ministry, after conducting researches into edible resources which had not been utilized, such as starch dregs, acorn, pigweed, leaves of sweet potatoes and ivies, has succeeded in making nutritious bread with these raw materials.

The success of the efforts of the Welfare Ministry has arrested much attention at this time, when emphasis is being placed on the preservation of foodstuffs. The Ministry has decided to popularize this nutritious bread all over the country, and to this end will open training courses in various prefectures.

The nutritious value of one loaf of bread, 120 grams, is as follows:

Starch dregs, mixed 316.37 calories; unhulled rice, mixed 313.13 calories; acorn, mixed 320.00 calories; pigweed mixed 293.90 calories; and leaves of clover 302.06 calories.

RESTRICTIONS ON ENTRY INTO BIG CITIES DECIDED

People, However, Will Be Able To Return When Food, Housing Problems Solved

With the end of the war, the people who dispersed to provincial districts are desiring to return to the cities as early as possible. What the people are hoping for is the reunion of the families who had to be separated on account of air raids. However, because of the food and dwelling question the authorities on August 15 enforced restrictions on the entry of the people into Tokyo metropolis and other cities from provincial districts.

As to the question how long this situation will last, Chief Yoshikawa of the Personnel Dispersion Section of the Air Defense Department of the Home Ministry, made the following remarks answering the questions put by a Mainichi reporter:

Question: Is it only the six big cities that the restriction on entry has been enforced?

Answer: In accordance with the decision reached at the cabinet meeting on July 10, no certificates for moving into the six big cities as well as other medium and small cities where the dispersion was planned will be issued. The war has just ended and it is difficult to foresee the future of the food situation. As to the dwelling question, there are not enough houses in the cities to accommodate a large number of people who come back from the country. Because of such circumstances, the authorities must keep the people from returning from provincial districts.

Question: There are people who wish to leave Tokyo for the country but they hesitate fearing that they may not be allowed to return.

Answer: The authorities are ready to lift the restriction as soon as the food and dwelling situation in the cities improves. Some people are under a wrong impression that the restriction on the entry of the people into Tokyo has been enforced with a view to keeping the total population of Tokyo under 2,000,000 or 3,000,000. The question of fixing the total population of Tokyo is one which should be studied carefully under a new organ in the future and the present restriction on entry has nothing to do with it. The present restriction will be lifted as soon as the food and dwelling situation in the cities has been improved.

Question: Have the authorities any new measure for encouraging the people to disperse from the cities?

Answer: The authorities are still encouraging the dispersion from Tokyo of young and old and pregnant women, and every facility will be extended for their dispersion.

Question: Is it necessary to transport more people to Hokkaido for the sake of self-sufficiency in food?

Answer: Yes. This question will be taken up in the future.

De Gaulle Reaches Azores

President Charles de Gaulle who is expected to arrive in Washington for an official conference with President Truman on August 22 landed on Azores on Tuesday, a report from Paris reaching Lisbon said. According to the report the French President will fly to Bermuda on the second lap of his trans-Atlantic trip and will go straight to the White House when he arrives.

Obituary

Kensaku Shimaki, author of several books such as "The Quest of Living" and "Rebirth of Man" passed away on August 15 at the age of 43 in Kamakura where he had been convalescing.

U.S.-SOVIET ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Important Problems Confront Rival Nations in Postwar Period

III

According to a poll conducted by the Daily Express, 74 per cent of the American manufacturers and businessmen favor selling commodities to the Soviet Union on credit, 11 per cent oppose it, while the remaining 15 are undecided. The United States Government has been spurring on this public opinion by explaining the firm credit standing of the Soviets, while the American press has been loudly claiming that without such American credit extension, no industrial come-back of the Soviet Union would be possible.

Let us now turn to the reasons why America must make loans to the Soviet Union. The main problem in American postwar economic policy is how to avoid the panic that threatens capitalistic economy after the war, and how to face the coming economic rivalry with Britain as well as the coming struggle with the socialistic economic structure of the Soviets. The factors that determine the American policy toward the Soviet Union are included in the central problem of her policy.

The noted Swedish economist, C. Muldar, last spring, created ripples in American financial circles by his dissertation in which he predicted, on the basis of prevailing American economic condition, a fatal bankruptcy in America's postwar economy due to her surplus productivity. This view is more or less shared by many intelligent persons and business people. American Assistant Secretary of State Wickard has also declared that without America's extension of export trade, the collapse of the prices of her agricultural products and a flood of unemployed workers would be inevitable.

On the other hand, there is the opposite view of optimism that there will be no economic panic in America because of her postwar restoration boom. For example, former British commercial commissioner in India, Einscuff has expressed the opinion that the American industrial world will rather be busy after the war. It is apparent that such optimistic views overlook the fact that in direct proportion to the great expansion of America's war production, the purchasing power of the war devastated countries has been reduced.

It is in view of all this that various opinions and discussions, pro and con, regarding industrial reconversion are creating much confusion in American industrial circles. In addition, Muldar's prediction seems to be coming true with the termination of the German war, while the Anglo-American nations have been on the passive side before the steady Soviet progress in administering the German occupied territories, and their fidgetiness has perceptibly increased. For instance, the head of the General Motors, Solones, has stated that, if the present productivity of America be reduced by a third, the unemployment of between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 workers and the collapse of middle and small industrial enterprisers would be unavoidable. There is already a contention that Beveridge's relief measures for Britain should be adopted by America in their entirety as her unemployment relief policy.

Outlet for U.S. Expansion

The expansion of American industrial productivity may be expressed as follows: her total production during 1944 as announced by the Department of Commerce is worth about $200,000,000,000, which is more than twice the amount of 1939. The American paper, Finance Journal, has recently stated that even when price rises are taken into consideration, the foregoing figure must represent an increase of at least 80 per cent during the same interval.

It is because of this state of affairs in her economic world that the United States has been announcing her postwar programs or has held various international conferences or has dispatched economic missions to the Soviet Union, China and India, in order to consider postwar economic measures.

Whatever countermeasures America may contrive, she will have to create an effective outlet for her surplus production. Her task will be to maintain her export level of the war duration and to acquire overseas markets for this purpose in competition with Britain, in the same capitalistic camp. We have no time here to dwell in detail on this Anglo-American war for the acquisition of overseas markets, but America's economic policy as shown by the Soviet credit problem is intended as a means to solve this question. Former American Secretary of State, Edward Stettinius, in a speech made upon his taking the new post last winter, pointed out one of his five cardinal diplomatic points as follows:

"We shall expect to maintain our nation's perfect employment condition and promote its living standard by concluding international agreements for the purpose of extending foreign trade and by promoting production and commerce throughout the world."

If America lends easily and the Soviet Union borrows gladly, the matter may be simple enough and the conclusion will be even simpler. However, for America, the matter is not so simple.

A good example will be found in the case of Germany. Another example is provided by Central and Eastern Europe as well as Western Asia. Now, the question may be asked of the outcome of the Soviet advance in these regions, glimpses of which have been already revealed, even supposing America acted in accordance with the Soviet wishes. Stalin dozed Johnston by telling him that the industrial plans of the Soviet Union would be incredibly gigantic in scale, before expressing his desire for American assistance in the forms of American heavy industrial facilities and technique, in the realization of the Soviet plans.

Moreover, the credit to be extended to the Soviets at their request is to be on a long term at a cheap interest and in a vast amount. America will have to lose everything, if she should be challenged to a showdown by the Soviets after having given them a credit of their asking.

However, the Soviet Union is a good borrower and an excellent future market for America when considered from the standpoint of credit standing and in view of her limitless resources and her vast industrial power, notwithstanding the opposition between the two countries in respect to their social systems and ideological factors. Suppose America lost her present opportunity to get hold of this vastly important market. What then? It is clear that there is another seller in Britain who is looking for an opportunity to find overseas markets. It is a fact that already Britain has come to reveal her fidgetiness over the reported progress of credit negotiations between America and the Soviet Union. It is also an undeniable fact that the Soviet Union is playing a double policy of demanding credit from Britain in addition to one from America.

America's losing the Soviet Union as her market will prove a big blow to her industrial existence. Therein lie America's vexation, and mental uneasiness as well as the Soviet Union's strength and self-confidence.

(End)

FINANCE ORGAN FORMED

To Draft Urgent Postwar Economic And Financial Measures

The Finance Ministry opened on August 21 the Emergency Measure Planning Room in the Ministry for undertaking the task of drafting urgent postwar economic and financial measures to meet the new situation.

The Room is to make plans under the direction of the Finance Minister, and it will be composed of various high officials of the Ministry as well as those selected from men of experience and knowledge.

The matters on which the Room is to formulate required plans are, reforms in the structures of all Ministries, postwar measures concerning the control and disposal of properties transferred from the Army and the Navy; disposal of various debts to be compensated by the Government; the policy for operating the change in wartime economic controls; disposal of overseas special companies; adjustment of the business of banking institutions; the financial and banking measures necessitated by the stationing of foreign troops; and the reparation question.

Allies Aid Italians

During the period from the time of the surrender of the Badoglio regime till the end of February of the current year, the Allies shipped 1,400,966 tons of materials to the Italian people and of these 691,711 tons were borne by the United States including 641,363 tons of foodstuffs, the British Information Ministry disclosed on August 19, a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 20 reported, quoting a London report.

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HOKKAIDO PLANS AIDING KARAFUTO EMIGRANTS

Opens Offices at Wakkanai and Otaru for Those Slated To Start Life Anew

Those who are leaving war-disturbed Karafuto to cross over to Hokkaido with bright hopes of re-establishing their life will be given consideration by the Hokkaido Government which as a start has opened two offices in their interests, one at Wakkanai and the other at Otaru where a list of the names of the emigres is being compiled.

The people under the jurisdiction of the Toyohara branch government in Karafuto will be accommodated in schools and temples in Sapporo, those from Maoka will go to Otaru, those from Esutoru will proceed to Asahikawa and emigres from Shikuka will be sent to Iwamizawa City.

Colonizers Doing Well

The first batch of colonizers who left their houses reduced to ashes by enemy air raids, have toiled on the farm for over a month now. On August 9, exactly a month after the arrival of the first batch of air raid victims, the leaders of the colonizer corps consisting of 36 families including 630 other members, in six towns and villages under the jurisdiction of the Ishikari Government Office, Hokkaido, gave an account of their experiences for the last one month, according to the Mainichi.

The account follows:

"In Kotoji-mura, 12 families consisting of 46 members have settled down, of whom 28 men and women are physically suited for farm labor. They have cultivated 10 chobu. Seventeen families comprising 97 members have settled down in Teina-mura where they have cultivated seven chobu. Out of the 97, 46 are capable of hard labor. Honen-mura accepted 40 families made up by 185 members of whom 110 are suited for labor. In this village, 10 chobu have been cultivated.

Thirty-two families including 145 members have built new homes in Ebetsu-machi where 17 chobu have been tilled by 105 able-bodied men and women. Out of the 65 members of the 17 families which have settled down in Shiraishi-mura, 45 have cultivated one cho and five tan. In Sapporo-mura 98 men, women and other making up 18 families have tilled six cho and five tan. Fifty-one are physically strong enough for farm work.

"Through the strenuous efforts of the colonizers themselves and thanks to the cooperation of villagers and others concerned, but wheat and green vegetables were planted.

"Out of some 600 settlers, only four were experienced in farming and at first the leaders were astounded by the lack of physical strength of those colonizers. In consideration of the physical condition, the leaders first endeavored to increase the physical strength of the colonizers by allotting the task of weeding to women and the task of actual cultivation to men. Within a month they have become surprisingly strong, and are ready to combat any difficulties.

"The colonizers were given private dwellings in Kotoji-mura, but in other places they are accommodated collectively at school buildings and public halls. They get up with the sun and go to bed with the sun and enduring lack of modern farming utensils they are eagerly engaged in farming. If they work in realization of the fact that they are contributing to the increase of foodstuff production for the country, they will surely become well-qualified soldier-colonizers."

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Apply Box 203, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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Apply Box 173, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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